

marginale. Although the 1923 specimen was not designated as the type by McColl, it is the only specimen in that herbarium which was collected prior to 1924, so it must be regarded as the holotype.

At the time I discovered McColl's specimens I suspected that they might also be the hybrid described by Wagner and Hagenah. This I mentioned to Bernard Boivin, who, in his "Énumération des plantes du Canada," published³ the following under "Innovations Taxonomiques": " \times *Polystichum marginale* (W. R. McColl) Cody stat. n., *P. lonchitis* (L.) Roth f. *marginale* W. R. McColl, *Rhodora* 56: 3-6. 1954." Because Boivin cited the *Rhodora* reference instead of the reference to McColl's paper, it is clear he intended to name Wagner and Hagenah's hybrid.

I have recently examined the McColl specimens and found that among other characters, the spores are full and of similar size and shape. Therefore, neither the holotype of f. *marginale* upon which *P. \times marginale* was based nor the other three McColl specimens are of hybrid origin, and it follows that the correct binomial name for the hybrid is *Polystichum \times hagenahii*.—W. J. CODY, *Plant Research Institute, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada*.

A NEW BOLIVIAN COLLECTION OF THE RARE *ELAPHOGLOSSUM CARDENASII*.—During their recent visit to the Field Museum in Chicago, I showed Dr. and Mrs. Tryon a number of unidentified ferns, among which was a peculiar Bolivian specimen collected in December, 1966 by Roy F. Steinbach "entre los musgos sobre tallos de árboles, Km. 104, Camino Chapare, Depto. Cochabamba, 3100 m." Dr. Rolla Tryon thought it could be *Elaphoglossum cardenasii*, a curious species described by Dr. Warren H. Wagner, Jr. (*Bull. Torr. Bot. Club* 81: 62. 1954).

Although neither frond on the plant which we examined is fertile, further study proved without question that it is indeed *E. cardenasii*, a strange pedately-lobed species first collected by Dr. Martín Cárdenas in November, 1940, along the "Way from Cochabamba to Chimoré, about Km. 120; Province of Chapare,

³ *Nat. Can.* 93: 253-273. 1966.

Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia, 2000 m." Although both collections come from the same general area, the new station is distant enough and the lobing of both collections uniform enough to make it unlikely, as Dr. Wagner concluded, that the fronds of the original plant represent an abnormality.

Our *Steinbach 630* has two fronds arising from the suffrutescent rhizome, along with several bases of broken stipes. The larger frond has a stramineous stipe 42 cm long, with a central lobe 20 cm long and 2.1 cm wide, at the base of which are borne two smaller, lateral lobes, one on either side, each of these being thrice-lobed, nearly to base. The second frond, which apparently is an immature fertile one, has a stipe 50 cm long, and is divided much like the sterile one, but the central lobe is only 5 cm long and 0.4 cm wide and the lateral lobes are proportionately reduced.

Dr. Wagner points out that "it would be desirable . . . to find the early leaf stages which show at what stage in the progression of leaves the unique foliar organization arises." Unfortunately the Steinbach specimen in hand does not help in solving this problem, but perhaps now we can be optimistic that more *E. cardenasii* will turn up in future collections.—ROBERT G. STOLZE, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605*.

TRICHOMANES PETERSII IN THE BOSTON MOUNTAINS OF ARKANSAS.—Field studies (under National Science Foundation Grant GB-4095 to P. L. Redfearn) of the bryophytes of the Interior Highlands of North America have resulted in the discovery of *Trichomanes petersii* A. Gray in Arkansas. Like *T. boschianum*, which was reported from Arkansas by Clark,¹ this species is associated with relic mixed mesophytic forest common there.

The population of *T. petersii* occurred at the base of a massive sandstone boulder along the bottom of a narrow ravine that is a tributary to Indian Creek, ca. 3 miles SW of Sandgap in Pope County, sec. 16, T12N, R20W (*Redfearn 21412*, MICH, NCU, SMS, US, UT). Plants grew near the base of the boulder and consequently were subject to inundation by rapidly flowing water

¹ Amer. Fern J. 52: 85-86. 1962.